

BRYAN'S RANDOM SHOT.

Mr. Bryan's worst experience of the campaign occurred at Blue Hill, a village in Nebraska. A tremendous crowd gathered here, as elsewhere throughout his trip. Although there were many in the audience sympathetic to him, the majority were apparently hostile. He was heckled shamefully. All sorts of vulgarisms were hurled at him. For a time it appeared that even this master of audiences would not be able to obtain a hearing. Mr. Bryan ceased his efforts to take a glass of water. Some one near at hand yelled "Grape juice!" "Yes, grape juice," was the rejoinder; "but grape juice does not send you home drunk, to beat your wife, and make her sue for divorce." The random shot struck home. The heckler turned to his neighbor in the crowd, asking, with an oath, "Who told him about me?" For that man had gone home drunk, beaten up his wife, and on the face of the too certain facts the court had granted a separation to the latter.—The Christian Herald.

FROM DEVILS TO DOCTORS IN KOREA.

In Pyeng Yang, a city surrounded by a river and resembling a boat in shape, it was believed that if anyone should venture to dig a well the water would rush in, sinking the boat and drowning all the city's inhabitants.

Needless to say, no wells were dug! The streams washed the filth of the city down into the river. Then the watermen filled their buckets at the river and sold "drinking water" throughout the city.

Constantly recurring epidemics were the result. But the people did not blame the dirt. They blamed the devils. It was the duty of every Korean doctor to know the three hundred places where the human body could be pierced with a red-hot needle without causing death. The needles were from three to twelve inches in length, and the doctor was supposed to know how deep they should be thrust. The purpose of the probing was to let out the devils which caused the disease.

When Christianity came to Korea it brought hygiene and medicine along with it. A hospital or dispensary was not known in Korea until founded by a Christian missionary.

The Japanese government is now splendidly following with the establishment of hospitals and medical schools.

Fine water-works systems have been installed, and the sort of water

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500 BROWN LEGHORN HENS FOR SALE.

Also 300 summer chickens, large frying size. For these hens we ask \$1.00. For the friers as small chickens we ask 75c. These are pure strain and bargain stock at these prices. Reason for selling, have this surplus. If this appeals to you, address, at once, The Hillabee Farms, Box 262-P, Alexander City, Ala.

CURTIS MAGAZINES.

Mrs. E. J. Young, Bartow, Fla., wife of a crippled Presbyterian minister, solicits new subscriptions and renewals to The Ladies' Home Journal (monthly, \$1.50), The Saturday Evening Post (weekly, \$1.50), and The Country Gentleman (weekly, \$1.00). State if renewal or new subscription. Personal checks received.

that gushes from this hydrant in Pyeng Yang is stated to have reduced the death rate by 70 per cent.

The old boat city of Pyeng Yang is now underlaid with a network of sewers.—Willard Price, in World Outlook.

LIVING WELL AT SEVEN CENTS PER MEAL.

In order to prove that the cost of living has not reached every part of the country, Berea College, in the Kentucky mountains, is responsible for the statement that its fourteen hundred students are fed at a cost of seven cents per meal, that they gained "several tons" in weight, and that the Boarding Hall made a net gain of \$559.49.

In explaining this record, President Frost, of the College, refers first to the economy of numbers, some fourteen hundred students being in constant attendance in the five departments. Another explanation of the seven-cent meal is the fact that most of the students are accustomed to plain fare, so that they almost unanimously choose to go without tea, coffee and butter to reduce expenses. To offset these omissions the "balanced ration" has been introduced on the assumption that it is just as important for students as "for any other live stock."

Every effort has been made in Berea to buy in quantities, to raise as much as possible on the school farm, which sells to the Boarding Hall at the cost of production, and to use all the arts of drying, canning and cold storage. The bursar of the College is Howard E. Taylor, and the ate of Northfield.

\$660,000 IN ONE WEEK SENT FOR RELIEF.

A few days before the sailing of the Christmas ship \$410,000 was cabled by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief from New York to Tiflis in the Russian Caucasus to Tabriz, Beirut, Jerusalem and several other inland cities of Asia Minor for the relief of starving and homeless thousands accessible from these centres.

In addition to this the committee appropriated \$500,000 to be sent early in January, legally binding itself to this amount, although the treasury was practically exhausted. It also gave assurances to the distribution commissions in the field that still another \$500,000 would be forthcoming in January, if it could possibly collect that sum.

The cabling of the \$410,000 within a few days of the departure of the Christmas ship, with its \$250,000 worth of foodstuffs, clothing and medicinal supplies, sets what is perhaps a record for relief work within a single week.

The need, so intense that it led the committee to appropriate in advance a half million dollars, is practically indescribable, and will continue through the winter and indefinitely thereafter, with sufferings multiplied by increased cold and hunger. Only a generous and continuous response by people of this country can enable the committee to save the thousands in its care.

In its little more than a year of existence the committee has collected two and a half million dollars—a little less than \$900,000 of this was received within the last thirty days. Every cent of the gifts sent to the committee has been applied directly to relief, the expenses of collection and administration being met privately by certain members of the committee.

The "Caesar" was placed at the

committee's disposal by the Secretary of the Navy at the personal request of President Wilson.

The plight of the Armenians, Syrians and the Christians in Palestine and Kurdistan was so desperate that as long ago as last summer the President officially recognized their urgent need by appointing October 21st and 22d as National Armenian and Syrian Relief Days.

Although the "Caesar" carries a Christmas cargo, no such typical Christmas gifts as toys or sweets are included, but only the material to relieve most elemental wants. The cargo includes condensed milk for children, rice, lima beans, wheat, flour, petroleum, cotton seed oil, sugar and great quantities of warm clothing besides a large amount of medicinal supplies.

The cargo will be distributed among the most needy of the one million destitute Syrians, who are cut off from food supplies, and to the Armenian refugees who have straggled into Syria from deportation camps further inland.

Altogether there are now in need of relief in Syria more than one million persons. Aside from Syria, and dependent upon the work of the committee are another million of Armenians and Nestorian Christians. The cargo of the Christmas ship, of course, will be inadequate to meet the needs of all these persons.

The need in Syria is instanced by the fact that bread sells in Beirut for 35c. a pound. All the wheat, barley, millet, figs and pomegranates produced in the country have been confiscated for military use and no flour or grain whatever are obtainable. The needs among the Armenians and Nestorian Christians are more harrowing. Among these people practically every man is dead and helpless families are without food, clothing or shelter.

The Christmas cargo is consigned to the American Consul at Beirut, and will be distributed by relief commissions headed by the American Consul, and including American teachers and missionaries. Distribution will be not only from Beirut itself but in scores of inland villages and towns.

To preserve the Armenian and Syrians throughout the winter at least \$5,000,000 is required—merely to prevent wholesale starvation. To repatriate the hundreds of thousands of Armenians and the Syrians who have been driven from their homes will require as much more at the very lowest estimate. The \$1,000,000 which the committee has set itself to raise in the coming thirty days will form a small part only of this required amount.

Persons of all degrees contributed to the Christmas cargo. Men of millions in New York gave money, and gifts were received from charitable institutions. Children in a Missouri village went without turkey and chicken on Thanksgiving to add to the cargo, and women and other children have sent gifts from every State and from far more than one country. The officers of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief are: James L. Barton, chairman; Samuel T. Dutton, secretary; Charles V. Vickrey, executive secretary; Charles R. Crane, treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue.

A CHINESE FUNERAL.

(This interesting letter was written by Rev. Lacy I. Moffett, from Ki-angyun, China, to the First church, Wilmington, N. C., and was published in its Bulletin.)

It seems to me I wrote you not long ago making a funeral occasion the burden of my letter, when one of our East country Christians had passed away, but I cannot resist writing you another.

This time it was in the West. The first Christian funeral in that whole section, and among a people where funerals and weddings are the chief social events, it was a very important affair. The preacher in charge at Ho-kaung, where it occurred, is an ex-Taoist priest, and had conducted many heathen funerals in that same section. We have always taken the stand that any Chinese custom in use on any occasion need not be changed if the people wish to use it, unless it is either essentially wrong or idolatrous in its import. So Liu Hoong-siu, the preacher, carefully planned to conform to local customs as far as possible and yet be Christian. Having confidence in his judgment I gave him free hand and did not reach the home until just in time for the inevitable feast an hour before the funeral. The meal, according to custom, contained no meat but was largely composed of bean curd and vegetables cooked in different forms—eatable but scarcely to be called good. When I reached the house I was announced at the door by a blare of horns, but instead of the music (?) keeping up until after prostration before the coffin, as in the heathen funerals, it stopped immediately after I entered the front door and had been greeted by the host, who was son of the deceased. I was taken back to the table to eat. The meal over, we conducted the funeral service in an open court yard just in front of the main room of the house in which the coffin was placed. At the

YOU WILL WRITE A LETTER LIKE THIS.

I wish that I knew which one of the thousands of letters I receive would have the most weight with you, my friend. I can't quote all of them here, but I am going to ask you to read these carefully and then give me a chance to renew your health and make you write me one very much like them:

701 Barnard Street,

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 28, 1916.

Mr. N. F. Shivar, Shelton, S. C. Dear Sir: As you are aware, in 1909 I was suffering with indigestion, stomach and liver disorders and all its train of horrifying phenomena for several months. I had lived on milk, soft eggs, shredded wheat, a very insufficient diet for an active workman, and, of course, from disease and starvation, was in a very low state of nervous vitality and general debility. I ordered ten gallons of your Mineral Water, which I used continuously, reordering when necessary, and in four months gained twenty-five pounds, was strong and perfectly well, and have worked practically every day since. It acts as a general renovator of the system. I prescribe it in my practice, and it has in every instance had the desired effects. It is essential to use this water in as large quantities as possible, for its properties are so happily blended and in such proportion that they will not disturb the most delicate system. It is pure Nature's remedy.

A. L. R. AVANT, M. D.

Leeds, S. C. March 2, 1917.

I have tested your Spring Water in several cases of rheumatism, chronic indigestion, kidney and bladder troubles, and in nervous and sick headache and find that it has acted nicely in each case, and believe that if used continuously for a reasonable time will produce a permanent cure. It will purify the blood, relieve debility, stimulate the action of the liver, kidneys and bladder, aiding them in throwing off all poisonous matter.

C. A. CROSBY, M. D.

These are not selected cases nor are the results unusual. I receive thousands like them from physicians, ministers, lawyers, merchants, farmers, manufacturers and every conceivable profession. I want the satisfaction of receiving such a letter from you. No matter what your complaint may be, dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous headache, rheumatism, gall stones, kidney or liver disease, or any chronic ailment that has not responded to drugs. I invite you to match your faith in the Spring against my pocketbook. If the water fails to benefit you, simply say so, return the empty demijohns and I will promptly and willingly refund your money—every cent. Sign below:

Shivar Spring,
Box 14-B, Shelton, S. C.

Gentlemen:

I accept your guarantee offer and enclose herewith two dollars for ten gallons of Shivar Mineral Water. I agree to give it a fair trial, in accordance with instructions contained in booklet you will send, and if it fails to benefit my case you agree to refund the price in full upon receipt of the two empty demijohns, which I agree to return promptly.

Name.....

Address.....

Shipping Point.....

(Please write distinctly.)